

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4164, a bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act so as to provide for the referral, for appropriate services provided by other State agencies, of blind or disabled children who are receiving supplemental security income benefits.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
123—SUBMISSION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

(Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.)

Mr. HART. Mr. President, this year, with a good deal of self-congratulation, Congress passed a bill to reform the way it handles the budget.

While the new process is yet to be tested, the principle of forcing Congress to consider the budget as an entity rather than as 13 or more separate parts is sound. That is a principle which ought to be applied to at least two other areas of critical concern—energy and the economy.

At the risk of sounding parochial, I would suggest that both of those concerns come together at the automobile, and I believe we need to take a comprehensive look at the car as the basis for a large part of our economy, as a source of pollution, as a major user of energy, as a key part of our transportation system, and as a participant in accidents causing death and injuries.

Let me explain what I have in mind.

We start with certain hard facts and responsibilities.

First. Foreign policy goals, international financial problems and domestic economic needs require that we conserve on the use of energy, particularly on energy created from oil.

Second. Unless we are prepared to leave future generations with dangerously polluted air, we must not renege on our commitment to clean the air.

Third. A compassionate society, if for no other reasons than the high costs of medical care and physical disability, should not ignore sensible safety requirements to reduce a major source of death and injuries.

Four. The automobile, directly and indirectly, also is, and no less importantly, a major source of jobs and income for our economy. When the automobile industry suffers an economic downturn, the effects spread throughout the economy.

That, of course, is what is happening today. Suggested cures range from calls to restructure the industry to moratoriums on existing and new Government requirements dealing with pollution, safety, and fuel economy standards to increases in consumer credit and public job and unemployment programs.

Those of us who feel a commitment to the health of future generations as well as to the economic and energy needs of today face some tough choices.

Which of the various safety and emission control standards already enacted are cost effective?

Would a moratorium on such standards really help boost car sales?

What is the best way to conserve on fuel used by motor vehicles? A miles-per-gallon standard for new cars will have little or no immediate effect, while gas rationing would. And if gas rationing were effective, would it not encourage the purchase of fuel-efficient cars?

Is increased production of mass transit equipment a viable alternate source of employment for workers now employed by the automobile industry?

Those are just a few of the questions we face, and I do not believe that Congress has the information or the mechanism to make those choices as wisely as we should.

Returning to my opening remarks about Congress and the budget, we have decided that as long as the budget was considered in piecemeal fashion we could not act as wisely as we should on determining spending priorities. Further, we decided that in order to act wisely on spending questions, we needed additional information from a professional, independent source. To meet that need, we created the Congressional Budget Office.

Those same needs exist in relation to the Nation's energy-pollution-safety-economic-transportation questions.

According to the Library of Congress, 17 subcommittees from 12 different full committees have handled legislation affecting the auto industry, and the list does not include the committees handling tax legislation affecting the area. For those familiar with the ways of Congress, it is obvious there has been little coordination among those subcommittees.

And until recently, Congress had no independent source of information on which to judge the competing technical data offered by various interest groups.

Fortunately, in the Office of Technology Assessment—OTA—we do have an agency created to supply that kind of information to Congress.

Last month, I asked OTA to review all Government-mandated standards and requirements relating to the automobile and to determine which were cost effective. That request applies to standards already in effect and those which are mandated by law to come into effect at some future date.

We should have that information before we decide to rescind, revamp, or suspend any or all such standards.

Similarly, OTA should be asked to determine the cost-benefit ratio of any new legislation in this area, and if possible, relate those findings to existing standards.

So I recommend, for example, that a proposal to set gallon-per-mile standards now before the Senate Commerce Committee be referred to OTA if the office agrees to take on the study I requested. And given the importance of the questions involved in that study—questions of health, safety, energy and jobs—I repeat my urgent request that OTA give a top priority to this area of concern.

And finally, I hope that the members of the Senate and House will consider the need to create a procedure in Congress whereby proposals affecting this area and now considered separately by various subcommittees can be reviewed as a total program. For sometime I have felt Congress should create a Joint Legis-

lative Committee on Energy as one possible way to meet this need. I have introduced today a concurrent resolution to create such a committee. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution and a list of congressional subcommittees affecting the auto industry be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

In passing the Budget Reform Act, Congress demonstrated that it could vote changes which affect the influence of individual Members. I hope that the same concern which encouraged us to put aside individual interests in that case will allow us to do the same when it comes to considering the important questions of energy, pollution, the economy, and, in fact, the future of the country.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution and list were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 123

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That (a) there is hereby created a Joint Legislative Committee on Energy (hereafter referred to as the "joint committee").

(b) The Joint committee shall be composed of eighteen members as follows:

(1) Nine Members of the Senate, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate; and

(2) Nine Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House. Not more than five of the members appointed from each House of Congress shall be members of the same political party.

(3) To the extent practicable the membership of the committee shall be drawn from the standing committees of the House and Senate having substantial jurisdiction over legislation dealing with energy matters.

(c) Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment.

(d) The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members at the beginning of each Congress. The vice chairman shall act in the place and stead of the chairman in the absence of the chairman. The chairmanship and vice chairmanship shall alternate between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each Congress. The chairman during each even-numbered Congress shall be selected by the Members of the House of Representatives on the joint committee from among their number and the chairman during each odd-numbered Congress shall be selected by the Members of the Senate on the joint committee from among their number. The vice chairman during each Congress shall be chosen in the same manner from that House of Congress other than the House of Congress of which the chairman is a Member.

Sec. 2. (a) The joint committee shall make a continuing investigation and study of the problems related to the development, use, and control of all forms of energy other than energy which is released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation and is primarily related to military use. The joint committee shall, from time to time, report to the Senate and House of Representatives (but not less frequently than once each Congress) the results of its investigation and study together with its recommendations.

(b) All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating primarily to the development, use, or control of the forms of energy referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall be referred to the joint committee within 90 days of their initial referral to the appropriate standing committee, unless the joint committee otherwise provides by a majority vote of all members of the committee. The

joint committee shall make a recommendation or report on each resolution, bill, or other matter to the floor of each House of Congress together with the report or recommendation, if any, of the standing committee or committees to which the bill, resolution or other matter was initially referred.

(c) The members of the joint committee who are Members of the Senate shall, each session, report to the Senate, and the members of the joint committee who are Members of the House of Representatives shall, from time to time, report to the House, by report or otherwise, their recommendations with respect to matters within the jurisdiction of the joint committee.

Sec. 3. The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths and affirmations, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The joint committee may make such rules respecting its organization and procedures as it deems necessary, except that no recommendation shall be reported from the joint committee unless a majority of the joint committee assent. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the joint committee or of any member designated by him or by the joint committee, and may be served by such person or persons as may be designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the joint committee or any member thereof may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses.

Sec. 4. (a) In carrying out its functions, the joint committee is authorized, by record vote of a majority of the members of the joint committee—

(1) to appoint, on a permanent basis, without regard to a political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform their duties, such professional and clerical staff members as the joint committee deems appropriate;

(2) to prescribe their duties and responsibilities;

(3) to fix their pay at respective per annum gross rates not in excess of the highest rate of basic pay, as in effect from time to time, of the General Schedule of section 5332(a) of title 5, United States Code; and

(4) to terminate their employment as the joint committee may deem appropriate.

(b) In carrying out any of its functions, the joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and establishments of the Government, and to procure the temporary (not to exceed one year) or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof by contract at rates of pay not in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest rate of basic pay set forth in the General Schedule of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including payment of such rates for necessary traveling.

Sec. 5. The expenses of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House and Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman, from funds appropriated for the joint committee by a concurrent resolution of each House.

SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES AFFECTING AUTO INDUSTRY

SENATE

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs

Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization.

Commerce

Subcommittee on Environment.

Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism.

Subcommittee on Surface Transportation.

Foreign Relations

Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations.

Government Operations

Subcommittee on Permanent Investigations (Jackson—fuel).

Interior

Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels.

Judiciary

Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly.

Public Works

Subcommittee on Roads.

Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution.

HOUSE

Banking and Currency

Subcommittee on Domestic Finance.

Subcommittee on Urban Mass Transportation.

Interior

Subcommittee on Environment.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance.
Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics.

Judiciary—Subcommittee on Monopolies and Commercial Law.

Public Works—Subcommittee on Transportation.

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, the following nominations have been referred to and are now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Peter C. Dorsey, of Connecticut, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Connecticut for the term of 4 years, vice Stewart H. Jones, resigned.

Jose A. Lopez, of Puerto Rico, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Puerto Rico for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Marshall F. Rousseau, of Texas, to be U.S. marshal for the southern district of Texas for the term of 4 years. (Reappointment).

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in these nominations to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Tuesday, December 3, 1974, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nominations, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION

Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Wednesday, December 4, 1974, at 9 a.m., in room 2228 Dirksen Senate Office Building, on the following nomination:

Marjorie W. Lynch, of Washington, to be Deputy Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. (New position.)

Any persons desiring to offer testimony in regard to this nomination, shall, not later than 24 hours prior to such hearing, file, in writing, with the committee a request to be heard and a statement of their testimony.

The Subcommittee on Federal Characters, Holidays, and Celebrations consists of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA) chairman, and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. McCLELLAN).

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

EXPLANATION OF VOTE

Mr. STENNIS, Mr. President, on Wednesday, November 20, the Senate passed the Supplementary Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1975. I was one of the 18 Senators who was compelled to vote against the bill.

I serve as a member on the Appropriations Committee and speak with great deference to the chairman and other committee members when I say that there is just too much money in this bill.

To begin with, the bill reported by the committee provided appropriations in the amount of \$335,601,500 over and above what was requested. Then \$106,984,000 was added by way of amendments during Senate floor action without the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee, making a grand total of nearly \$500,000,000. There was no real justification for the added amount. The amount of this increase over and above that requested with budget approval was just exorbitant.

I wonder, Mr. President, what has become of our resolve to balance the budget? Before the election recess most everyone desired a balanced budget. Now, in the first week of our return here we pass an appropriations bill which provides for things we can do without.

We have to learn to say no to these requests for more money. As trustees of the taxpayers' money we are going to have to do a better job when it comes to spending. We have to be selective in our spending.

We just have to get back to the policy of spending no more than we have and making a determination as to where the money is coming from that we are appropriating. There were many worthwhile programs in the bill, but on the whole it was loaded down with too many unnecessary add-ons, making the total supplemental appropriation exorbitant. Therefore, I was compelled to vote against it.

IN MEMORIAM—U THANT

Mr. JAVITS, Mr. President, today men and women of good will everywhere will mourn the death of Mr. U Thant, former Secretary General of the United Nations, who served that organization for 10 strife-ridden years.

In his profound dedication to world peace he strived to cooperate with all groups within the U.N. Indeed, he personified our ideal of what the United Nations was conceived to accomplish through deliberate, calm negotiations based on reason and law and not on force.

U Thant's tenure as Secretary General witnessed a decade of worldwide